

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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GEO. Y. KELSE, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenue, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

THE GLORY OF LABOR.

BY CALIB DUNN.

The brow of Labor wears a wreath
Of honor, wrought by hands of love,
Whose flowers shall triumph over death,
And ripen grow above.

When God shall call the toiler hence,
And crown him with his recompense,
Then shall all stains of mortal sense,
All imperfections die,
And in their place shall shine the grace
Of immortality.

When Toil makes Virtue's self his bride,
And walks the path where angels
might
Together walk, all purified,
Without one fear of blight,
Then may the eyes of mortals see
How pure how Heaven-like can be
Man's earthly glory, and how free
From wanton shame and sin;
Then may we glow brightly burn
The soul's great fire within.

The lowliest creature of His hand
May work great ends, toil not in vain;
For every humble act is grand,
If it be free from stain.

The selfish monarch on his throne
Who calls all victories his own,
Tho' bought with blood and curse and
groom,
Let no man emulate;
Virtue alone hath ever shone
Divinely pure and great.

Riches, and high degree, and power,
Stamp not the value of the man;
They may but live a short, weak hour
They only mark the clan.
But Labor, if it be the right,
Thought humble, in His equal sight,
Is great as though it owned the right
Of crowns and wealth combined:
Its works, if pure, shall stand, endure,
Long as the immortal mind.

ADDRESS

—OF—

Peter H. Clark.

On the Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The 1st of August is fast taking a secondary place in the list of anniversaries kept by the colored people of this country.

We have now the 22nd of September, which marks the date of Mr. Lincoln's warning proclamation to the rebels of the South, marks the date when turning from the conservative position which he held at the beginning of his administration, when he was willing to maintain slavery if thereby the Union might be maintained, he declared that he would absolutely and forever free the slaves of those who remained in rebellion after the 1st day of January, 1863.

We have now the 1st day of January, when we who sat in the darkness of slavery saw a great light, when the chains fell from the limbs of millions, and we who had been bondsmen and outcasts in our native land, we raised to the grand dignity of free citizens of the Great Republic.

We have that auspicious day in April, when the proclamation of President Grant announced that two-thirds of the States had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and that not only were we free men, made so by the proclamation of Lincoln, and guaranteed by the Thirteenth Amendment; not only citizens of the United States, made so by the Fourteenth Amendment, but that now we were endowed with the high privilege of making our opinions upon public affairs effective by casting our votes into the ballot box in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens.

The transition is bewildering. What people ever went with such speed from the auction block to the ballot box? What grand tributes to the excellence of republican institutions are the moderation and prudence of the freed people on the one hand and the cordial acceptance of the situation by the mass of the white people of the land on the other.

Finally, we have now the Fourth of July, which is the true anniversary of humanity. The germs of the West Indian emancipation, of the proclamations of Lincoln, of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, are all contained in the grand old Declaration, which asserts that "all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Those words, bravely

spoken and manfully maintained as they were by the fathers of the Revolutionary era, were the signal to the people of all nations, all kindreds and all tongues to arise from the abyss of slavery into which they were plunged, and take their stand on the broad platform of equal and impartial liberty.

I look forward to the day when, ceasing to convene in these meetings, which represent a partial triumph of the great principles of liberty and justice, we will unite with the mass of our fellows in celebrating the ever glorious Fourth of July.

Yet the 1st of August was for a long time a date of vast significance to us. It was the anniversary of the only event in the long reach of the centuries which bore any token of hope to us as a people. Slavery was had been the doom of all the children of Africa, until that glorious day, in 1834, when England set free the eight hundred thousand bondmen of her colonies. It was to us the wished sign of a brighter future. It was the morning star, heralding the rise of the sun of our liberty.

What a long night it was. How despairingly we prayed, how bitterly we wept. The power of our enemies seemed invincible. Freedom seemed to lose everything, slavery to gain everything. We had the annexation of Texas, that the area of slavery might be extended; we had the Mexican war, and the failure to enact the Wilmot Proviso; we had the Fugitive Slave Act; we had the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; we had the Kansas murders, and, finally, the slaveholder's rebellion. Here the tide was stayed. Slavery went down in a sea of blood, and we stand here to-day free men and free women. Those who sympathized with us when we sat in sackcloth and ashes, who bore our shame with us, are to-day filling the high places of the nation, while their opponents wander in exile, or creep at home seeking to hide their shame in dishonorable graves.

DUTIES DEVOLVING ON US UNDER THE CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

But, fellow-citizens, we have with our new condition assumed new duties—duties which mean more than any mere rejoicings can mean. The friends of the Union and liberty have clothed us with the right of voting, that we may assist them in bearing up safely the ark of American liberty. We have the duty of sustaining by our votes the men and measures which gave us our freedom, the principles which, impartially applied, will not only maintain us and our children as freemen, but will extend the blessings of republican liberty over the earth. To us comes with double force the admonition: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Already the enemy is at work, pointing out the shortcomings of the Republican party, which are many, and seeking to render us discontented with it and its principles. No man can abhor more than I do that clamorous spirit which drives all, or nearly all, the men of a race to vote for the same political party. In approaching the ballot-box, then, if never before or after, a man should exercise the right of private judgment. The responsibility rests with the individual, not with the party. If a man sustains a party the principles and practices of which are contrary to the great laws of justice and right, he is guilty, in his individual capacity, of the wrong done even though millions join him.

I hope the day is far distant when the mere name of a party shall control the colored voters of this country irrespective of the principles which it represents. But in this case there can be no cause for hesitation. The Republican party is the political embodiment of the heart and conscience of the American people. Through its instrumentality we stand to-day free and enfranchised. It has taken us in its great arms and redressed our wrongs. Through its stalwart stroke slavery and the rebellion are dead, and the Republic stands forth unshaken and purified of the stains which had made it a hissing and a by word in the earth. Nor has it been unmindful of the interests of

white men. Every amendment or law which defines or guarantees the rights of black men, equally defines and guarantees the rights of white men.

The country torn by the ravages of a four year's war, during which billions of wealth were wasted, millions of men taken from the active pursuits of peaceful life, and tens of thousands slain, finds, under the wise administration of this party, all this waste being rapidly repaired, the public debt and the burden of taxes diminishing together, and peace prevailing throughout our borders.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Just what they mean by States' Rights it is hard to find out by their declarations, but their deeds make all plain enough. When they imprisoned citizens of sister States, entitled under the Constitution to the rights and immunities of the citizens of all the States, and drove away with violence and insults the agent sent to test in a peaceful manner, in the Federal Courts, the legality of that imprisonment, that was States' Rights. When they refused to submit to a President called to the high votes office by the votes of a majority of his fellow-citizens, they rushed into that wild rebellion which covered our land with the graves of the bravest and best sons, that was States' Rights.

States' Rights mean the power to deprive citizens of the United States of their liberty, the power to deny them the right of testifying in courts of justice, the power to deny them the right of educating their children, the power to deny their right to travel from State to State, the power to prevent the opening of railway connections between distant commercial cities, all this it means and more that is hateful.

Our Democratic platform admits the binding force of the recent amendments, but demands their strict construction. Like Ethan Spike, they are in favor of the amendments, but opposed to their enforcement.

Imagine a colored man approaching the ballot-box in some district where this Democratic idea of construction prevails. He is met by a committee of Democratic fellow-citizens, who assure him that in accordance with the recent amendments they recognize his right to freedom; they admit his citizenship; they are willing he shall vote, but—here comes in the strict construction—if to-night you find your dwelling surrounded by a masked and armed band of assassins, if your wife is beaten senseless before your eyes, if the torch is applied to your house and you taken off and hanged, there will be no punishment for this outrage and arson and murder, for no colored person can testify against a white man, nor do these amendments demand that they shall. We give you all they grant, but you take what is granted at your own risk. We are strict constructionists.

FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

If the Democracy favor a free press, they have been recently converted to the doctrine. I meet continually in the streets of Cincinnati the man who, assisted by his brother, dragged James D. Birney's press from his office at the corner of Seventh and Main streets. This man is an active Democrat, and would abandon his party instantly if he thought it favored free speech and a free press.

In the South at this moment thousands of Democrats are joined in Ku-Klux bands to put down free speech. Compelled to work secretly, they still work. The scourge, the torch, the pistol, the hangman's rope are the means they have chosen with which to combat free speech, and in vast regions of our country a complete reign of terror prevails. Thus we find that the Union, a free press and a free speech are yet menaced, and if we are wise we will

stick by the Republican party till Jeff. Davis accepts the situation and the most black or white voter in the land can approach the ballot-box without fear.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE.

Supposing the gentlemen who composed the convention of the Democratic party in June last to be in earnest, the question arises naturally, can they carry their party with them? Can the party whose chief inspiration is derived from abuse of the negro, be held together if that cause of inspiration is removed? Imagine a Democratic meeting where nothing can be said about thick lips, woolly heads and cho skins. Where the Democratic mind can not be harrowed by pictures of beautiful white virgins forced into the arms of loving Othellos. I don't think the thing can be done. Imagine anything strange and unnatural that you choose, but a Democratic party which upholds the Thirteenth Amendment, which forever prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, the Fourteenth Amendment which would make a citizen of Dred Scott if he were alive, and the Fifteenth Amendment which brings black men to the ballot-box, these cannot be imagined. The leopard will change his spots sooner. The leaders may resolve it, but they can't bring the rank and file to face the music, they will blake when the word is given to fall in. Nature in that case will be stronger than grace.

Mr. Blair speaks truly the Democratic sentiment when he says: "None of the reconstruction measures, so-called, would have been adopted if they had been submitted to the people. They have been forced in *seriatim* by fraud. The constitutional amendments have been adopted by coercion in the South, and in defiance of the known will of the people in the North. Perfidious representatives of the people have betrayed their trust, and fixed a yoke upon their necks."

The conclusion from this is evident. If the reconstruction measures have been adopted by "force and fraud," then the Democrats, if they are honest, when they get into power will repudiate the whole affair, and put us back to where we were when Buchanan left the Presidential chair.

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

HAS THE TIME COME FOR DISBANDING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

In this audience, composed so largely of colored men, I need not waste time in speaking of the merits of General Grant's administration. His cheerful recognition of our citizenship, and his quiet determination to enforce the reconstruction acts of Congress, have won for him such a place in our hearts that I have not yet seen the colored man who is not a Grant man. He has adhered to the declaration that he would have no policy to enforce in opposition to the will of the people. He has secured as much honesty in the administration of public affairs as is possible in a country where the system prevails of turning a man out of office as soon as he fully understands how to perform its duties. The mountain of public debt is being paid at an astonishing rate, and yet the burden of taxation is being reduced year by year.

It was held that he departed from his pledge of having no policy to enforce when he endeavored to have the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo ratified. In making that pledge he did not agree to have no ideas of his own, but that he would not enforce them in opposition to the will of the people. His manly words need in submitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners, show that he does not mean to fly from his pledge; "And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitations upon the subject."

"My duty being done, yours begins and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce."

The most amusing thing in this whole San Domingo business is the spasm into which Democracy fall whenever it is mentioned. They who invented and are the especial champions of the doctrine of manifest destiny in our country to incorporate all of North America and its adjacent islands within her bounds; they who recruited, armed and drilled men here in the State of Ohio, and marched them through the streets of Cincinnati, on their way to seize Texas, a State of Mexico, which country was then at peace with us; they who brought Texas into the Union, and with it a war; they who intrigued during Pierce's administration for the seizure of this same San Domingo; they who encouraged Crittenden, and Lopez and Walker in their efforts to seize Cuba and Central America, they of all men should hold their peace when the subject of San Domingo is discussed.

SHALL COLORED MEN DEMAND OFFICES?

Notwithstanding this grand record, there are to be found men who ask: "What has the Republican party done for colored men?" Members of the Democratic party are greatly exercised at the fact that in the North few or none of the colored people have been elected to office, and that even in the South they have received but insignificant official recognition.

Now, I am free to declare, that in my opinion a consistent adherence to Republican principles demands that colored men shall be elevated to office by the party. I think a Northern constituency would honor itself by sending a colored man to Congress. I believe the day is not far distant when this will be done. In many places it can be done without peril to the ascendancy of the party, and where and when this can be done we should have candidates for office, but I am opposed to colored men making a demand for such action. I want one more triumph of the party and its principles in a Presidential election; I want one more Congress elected pledged to maintain the results of the war, I want the Democratic party to understand that there is no shadow of turning in the purpose of the American people to bury slavery and rebellion out of sight forever.

Then when we are fairly out of the woods will be time enough to press our claims for office.

HAS THE TIME COME FOR DISBANDING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Many are now found who assert that the time has come for breaking up the grand party organization which has won such great triumphs in the past twelve years. It is asserted that the old questions have been settled, that new ones have arisen, and that new organizations are needed to meet them. We cannot, of course, expect to maintain a living party upon dead issues; but before we disband it will be well enough to make sure that the issues are dead, to make sure that the enemy has abandoned the battle-field and finally and fully yielded the points in dispute.

The Republican party has fought to maintain the Union, the supremacy of the national Constitution and of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Has the Democratic party yielded that point? Jefferson Davis, who represents more democratic votes than any man in the nation, says they have not. In his speech at Atlanta, he declares: "I am not one of those who accept the situation. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about 'accepting the situation,' and about our rights having been submitted to the arbitration of the sword, are but the excuses of cowards. I admit that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and therefore, I am in favor of myself being acquiescent and advise you to the same course; but I do not admit that our rights have ever been submitted to the arbitration of the sword." When Davis speaks of rights, of course, he means States' rights. What other rights did any Southerner ever have or claim?

Look to the States controlled by the Democracy, and see what they will have no policy to enforce."

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Two	7	12	15	30	50
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Four	11	18	23	45	80
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Six	15	24	31	63	110
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

An editorial paragraph in our last issue contained several allusions to Speaker Carter's connection with and profits from a \$7000 printing contract given to the Cameron Times. We have been informed that Mr. Carter had no such connection with the Times, and the Times never had any such printing contract. We gladly make the correction.

St. TAMMANY.—By information received from this Parish yesterday, we learn that at a Convention held at Covington, July 29, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected to compose the Parish Committee for one year:

Jno. W. Hutchinson—President.

W. B. Gray—Secretary.

Judge Howard Newell.

Wm. Taylor.

Henry Hazier.

All communications to the Committee should be addressed to Wm. B. Gray, Mandeville Post Office.

All the doubts that existed of the improbability of the colored veterans of the war of 1812, coming within the purview of the Act of Congress of February, 1871, providing for pensioners, have been set at rest, by the payment two or three days ago, of three months pension, to corporal Antoine Escott, who served in the company of Captain Poirer. Hon. R. H. Isabelle, United States pension agent, our informant, says, that it was a pleasurable sight to see the octogenarian receive this testimony of his country's recognition of valuable services rendered in the hey-day of his life.

On our first page we copy from the Cincinnati Commercial, an address delivered recently by Professor Peter H. Clark, which will form an entertaining topic for Sunday reading.

On Friday last we had the pleasure of an interview with Gen. Peyton, adjutant General of the Mississippi Militia.

The general gives a hopeful account of Republicanism in his State.

DEPARTURES.—During the last two or three days Hon. T. W. Conway, A. E. Barber, P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. H. C. Dibble and W. B. Barrett left the City, on a brief visit to the North.

RATHER MODEST.—A recent number of the Washington News contains the information that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the renowned Massachusetts medicine manufacturer, will insist on payment by the British government for the destruction of medicines, "in gold and in dollars to the last cent." But not to be too hard on old John Bull, they would be willing to compromise, and they say "Give us Canada and we will call it even." In the same proportion of payment, we opine England would require to possess the territory of a couple of planets like "The Earth" to pay off the Alabama claims. Give us the Missouri River.

Civil Sheriff C. S. Sanvinit has returned to the city, after placing his son in Howard University for education. Mr. Sanvinit is in good health and his usual cheerful humor and has resumed his duties.

THE NATION AROUSED.

"Why hast thou disquieted me?" This is an appropriate interrogatory to submit to the clique who have succeeded in so extraordinary a manner in arousing the alarm and indignation of a previously calmly reposing Country. That the whole Country is aroused is patent, for from the moment that the telegraph flashed the startling intelligence over the land, that without the slightest indications of disturbance warranting Federal interference, without the remotest danger to Republican liberty, without request of any one, outside of the clique, without an appeal to the ample and efficient police power of the State to check or prepare to repress any disturbance that might have been apprehended, from that moment to the present one, the soul of the entire American nation has been profoundly stirred. The entire Press, that palladium of a people's rights, has with one united voice lifted up its tones of denunciation against the enormous outrage and abuse of a "little brief authority." Democratic, Conservative and Republican newspapers are standing shoulder to shoulder, and in serried ranks confront and give uncompromising battle to the invaders of a people's rights, the disturbers of a nation's tranquility. The issue cannot be doubtful. "The highest authority," under whose great shelter designing men sought to protect themselves from the fury of "the pitiless storm" that threatened them, has repudiated their conduct. The responsibility has been narrowed down to an individual Federal appointee—United States Marshal Packard. On his expanded shoulders now rest the blame of this great wrong. Like Atlas he is doomed to bear the incumbent weight of this world of odium. Unlike Atlas, he cannot sustain it.

But "why" has this enormity been committed? Obviously, two answers are given. One, by the friends and supporters of Messrs. Packard & Co., and one, by their opposers.

The friends of the perpetrators of the outrage, urge as their strongest arguments, that they would unquestionably have had "no show" under ordinary circumstances. That the State Government would have made use of its power and patronage in the sole interest of its friends, to the utter exclusion of all the opponents of the Governor; and therefore they were compelled in their own interest and for the protection of their friends and allies to hold the convention in a place where the State with all its rights and with all its powers would be ignored and could be easily controlled.

The plan was good enough, but it lacked the essentials of legality and right, to sustain it when challenged. But suppose we admit the plea. Who constituted those busybodies, the custodians of the rights and privileges of the Republicans of Louisiana? Suppose that every word they allege be true; where do they derive their authority for federal interference at all in the peaceable squabbles inside the ranks of the Republican Party? Say they from Congress. We say, advisedly, that it was never in the contemplation of Congressional Legislators that such an interpretation could be put on the Act authorizing Federal interposition in State elections. And the head of the National Administration repudiates the unwarranted acts *in toto*. So then, that the best reasons which can be alleged, are groundless and the self constituted protectors of rights which were not in danger, find that they have not only performed a thankless task, but are likely to suffer for their gratuitous interposition.

The antagonists of the clique understand fully the reasons for the attempt at withdrawal of the Convention from State influence or even State police control, and they also understand that this very withdrawal from the province of the State must insure the violation of all the acts pretended to have been performed for the State. There can be no legality in holding a State Convention in a place constructively as far from Louisiana as Washington, and in view of the demonstrated utter unworthiness of such leaders, and in view of the Representative character, the legality of the claims, and the justice of the cause, there is no doubt that the National Republican Representatives will ere long be heard from to the satisfaction of all lovers of Republicanism.

"SHAMELESS INDECENCY."

United States marshal S. B. Packard is wriggling himself into grotesque attitudes and ludicrous positions, with such remarkable celerity, that we are getting apprehensive of his suffering from an attack of tetanus, premonitory of dissolution. It has been suggested to us that he is dying a suicide.

When it became known that the late State Central Committee determined on holding their Convention in the Customhouse, and would invoke the aid of United States troops for the purpose of intimidating delegates to the Convention in the stern advocacy of what they conceived to be their rights, and of scaring off multitudes who did not desire the least proximity to, or contact with "soldiers," a committee of prominent gentlemen waited on him and were informed of the truth of the report, and were told by him, that in using the troops he was acting under "the highest authority." This representation of what Mr. Packard said to Hon. H. C. Dibble, H. J. Campbell, and W. R. Fish, was published and remains uncontradicted. But it now appears from Mr. Packard's letter to the *N. Y. Tribune*, that he had no idea of President Grant, as the highest authority for the use of a part of the Army of the United States. Oh no! "I—'Big Injun me'—I made a requisition on General Reynolds & Co.," and this actually seems to be the highest authority for the use of the soldiers on the memorable Aug. 9, 1871.

Now, in the name of common decency, does Mr. Packard possess the hardihood to endeavor to impose on popular credulity, to the extent of inducing any body to believe, that when he informed "the dissenters from the State Convention," as he complacently styles the committee who visited him—that he was acting under the very highest authority, he meant and expected his listeners to believe that he was referring to the "highest authority" of S. B. Packard himself? Certainly not. He took up a false position in the first instance, attacked in it, he fortifies it by fraud and misrepresentation; and now called to account for these, he still descends to further misrepresentation and downright falsehood.

There is no palliation nor extenuation for the list of offences. Mr. Packard seeks to lessen the enormity of the usurpation by dwindling the number of soldiers to "forty men." This excuse is so flimsy and puerile as not to deserve further notice than to say, those forty men served on that day for the purpose that the whole army could not have exceeded. The other ridiculous statement, that they were there to protect public property is denied by one little incident. When there appeared some danger of a collision between the factions, in a neighborhood and locality where the sacred "property" of the United States was in no possible danger, why was there a call to arms by those in command of the troops?

The whole thing was a pre-arranged and preconcerted plan on the part of Messrs. Packard & Co. to pack and control the Convention in their interests, and decidedly antagonistic to Governor Warmoth and the supporters of his administration; and the means they were driven to resort to, are such that "the highest authorities" cannot approve or sustain, and the subordinates are daily getting ashamed of.

And this is one of the marked and essential differences between the advocates of the respective wings of our unfortunate party in this State.

And now here comes personally Gen'l. James Longstreet with testimony, against this attempt to supersede State authority by the premature intervention of the Federal arms in a most unauthorized and outrageous form.

We copy the following special dispatch to the New York Herald: NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—General James Longstreet, Surveyor of this port, appointed by President Grant, and a warm supporter of his administration, declared that there was no excuse for the presence of the military and deputy marshals in the recent convention of the Republicans, and that the State military, of which he himself is the adjutant general, was sufficient to preserve peace if by chance there had been violence.

Since the facts as to the presence of United States troops have been known, this indignation is more general, and it is the general belief that President Grant will remove all of the federal officers here, otherwise he will greatly injure himself.

OPEN TO ALL.

An erroneous idea seems to have obtained some currency and belief that the columns of the LOUISIANIAN are or would be closed against the publication of matter reflecting unfavorably on "our side of the house." Several of our friends have approached us on this subject. In order to remove any false impression on this question, we beg distinctly and emphatically to state that our paper is a free and independent one. We conduct no partisan journal. Any contributor who avoids offensive personality, is welcome to the use of our columns, and if those who desire to have matter appear in our paper, conform to the terms and regulations on which newspapers publish, our columns will be found to be "open to all and influenced by none."

There are one or two points to be understood with reference to newspapers. An independent newspaper, binds itself to permit any one who conforms to its regulations, to speak through its columns to the Public. They necessarily foresee that there will be those seeking the use of this medium, who differ with themselves and hence they discreetly tell their readers that the Editor does not necessarily endorse the views of writers he prints for, nor is he to be held responsible for the opinions expressed. This responsibility of course, does not refer to penal consequences because in Courts of Justice the "publisher" is equally liable to penalties with the "writer."

We have deemed it necessary to say this much on the subject for the benefit of many of our friends to whose watchful solicitude we are indebted for the information, and for whose satisfaction we have indited the foregoing.

THE RED RIVER NEWS, of August 12, in commenting on objectionable and offensive caricatures in the *Mitralieu*, specially invites the LOUISIANIAN to "make a note of it." Our brother of the *News* has without doubt seen the "note" we made of this matter not long since, and hence his request. We have pointed out to the conductors of the *Mitralieu* the un wisdom of their course. They have pooh-poohed our admonition as weak and unworthy their serious consideration. We have therefore given them up to the "blindness and hardness of their hearts" to indulge their idiosyncrasies in their own way and to their hearts content.

There is a radical objection in our minds to the whole thing. The community is not ripe enough, as a whole to receive with favor this description of "object teaching." Our people are too near to the facts to have their risibles excited over caricatures of this sort. Sympathy, knowledge and experience bind them too closely to the object ridiculed to permit them disinterestedly to witness the sight with smiles. Nevertheless we lift no more warning voice against the short-sighted policy, and our contemporary of the *News* will thus understand the cause of our silence on this subject.

THE TREATY AT WASHINGTON.

Our readers are aware that under the treaty recently entered into in Washington, between the United States Government, and the Government of Great Britain, arbitrators and others are to be appointed by each Government to decide what are popularly known as "The Alabama Claims." This joint Commission will sit at Geneva.

On the part of the United States, Hon. Charles Francis Adams has been appointed arbitrator, and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Agent. No Counsel has yet been named.

England has appointed Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Arbitrator, with Lord Tenterden and Professor Montague Bernard, Assistants.

Sir Roundell Palmer as Counsel. No Agent has been named by the British Government.

The New York Tribune furnishes the following sketches of two of the Englishmen: CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN. The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart. is a son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly British Minister in Columbia. He was born in 1802, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge and was graduated LL.B. in 1829. Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. In 1841 he became Queen's Counsel, and soon entered on a lucrative practice. During the railroad mania of 1846, he obtained a

large share of the Parliamentary legal business created by the numerous railroad companies applying for charters. At the general election of 1847, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Southampton, as an advanced Liberal, and distinguished himself in 1850 by his eloquent defense of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. His services to the Liberals soon after met with recognition. He was appointed Solicitor-General, and in March, 1851, was promoted to be Attorney-General. He continued to hold that position until the dissolution of Lord Russell's Ministry in the early part of 1852. He was reinstated by Earl Aberdeen when that nobleman became Premier, and in 1854 was appointed Recorder of Bristol. While Attorney-General he displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of the case of the poisoner William Palmer. On the death of Chief Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the Lord Chancellorship in 1859. One of Cockburn's greatest judicial efforts was his charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, in the case of General Nelson and Lieut. Danes, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defense Committee. It contained a masterly exposition of martial law and the precedents which warrant its use.

SIR ROUNDSELL PALMER, M. P.

Sir Roundell Palmer was born in 1812. After being graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, and attaining several classical honors, he was called to the bar in 1837, and attained great success as a chancery barrister. In 1849 he was made a Queen's Counsel. He represented Plymouth in Parliament as a Liberal Conservative from 1847 till the election of 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election, but regained his seat when his opponent's election was nullified. In 1861 he was elected for the borough of Richmond, Yorkshire, which he continues to represent in Parliament.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

All who have read what we have ever written upon political questions will bear us witness that we were always anxious for the unity and compactness of the Republican party.

If we have ambitious men among us, who for selfish ends have disturbed the peace of the party, we have said let us disown such, and go on in our purpose to conquer the common enemy. For we hold that the unity of the party is far more important than the promotion of the interest of any one man, who ever he may be. Our purpose has been, among other things, to warn our political friends against the danger of disunion.

Our effort is to hold the party together by persuading all to advocate sound principles, and to condemn unsound ones.

And when a man is found outside of this line of duty, outside of the fealty to party, to compel him, by outspoken objections, to return to that fealty, or if he persists in his wayward course, then to expose him, and thus render him forever harmless for evil, by teaching others to avoid his example.

We are opposed to divisions of the party either here or elsewhere, in the State. We advocate no divisions anywhere, either in the State or Parish organizations. (And if every organization is like the Parish of Assumption there will be no divisions.) Let there be a oneness of purpose. Select the best and truest men for positions in all cases. We want to see no Warmoth men, nor Dunn men, or Carter men, or Customhouse clique, but Republicans everywhere, men who will adhere closely to Republican principles through all oppositions, and who favor putting these principles into practice. We want to see the Northern, Southern, and colored Republicans all united into one phalanx marching against the foe. We want this to be compact and determined that no man can get out of the ranks without being brought to with a "Halt" and placed back where he belongs. Pure Republican principles carried into practice, a united party, and a determined purpose to conquer, are our watch words, and with those doctrines carried out, Louisiana is good for the Republican Party by at least thirty-five or forty thousand majority in 1872.

"THE WIT, HUMOR AND PHILOSOPHY OF RECONSTRUCTION."

George M. Arnold, Esq., well known during the war as a correspondent from the South for the *Anglo African* as "Mike"—the *Cincinnati Citizen* as "Ichopolitus," is now preparing for delivery, this fall, a lecture entitled as above. Thirty-eight years at the South has given Colonel Arnold rare opportunities—and we have no hesitancy in saying that he is naturally calculated to please most any audience. His subject is one that our people in the North should be made familiar with, and we trust that he will be liberally heard during the fall. Mr. Arnold's address is Greensboro, N. C. National Progress.

CUSTOMHOUSE OUTRAGES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Louisiana Republicans are in a deplorable state of confusion and anarchy. Two parties—one under the lead of Federal appointees, and another led by state officers—are wrangling over the political machinery of the party. Two conventions were organized yesterday the Warmoth or State party, leaving the other after being repelled at the Customhouse Convention by the presence of U. S. soldiers. Whatever may be the real merits of the quarrel, it must be confessed that the conduct of the Casey wing in bringing a political convention into so unsuitable a place as the Customhouse, for the sake of getting a plausible plea for engaging United States troops to protect it, is not to be justified on any possible pretext. This action of the anti-Warmoth party is defended in a Washington despatch: but we should be sorry to believe that any influential officials at the capital sanctioned the proceedings.

[From New York Dispatch.]

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The news from the Republicans of New Orleans is not cheering. Two State conventions were held there last week—one headed by Governor Warmoth, and the other by Collector Casey and the rest of the federal officers. The split in the party is not the worst feature of the Louisiana trouble. The very worst feature is the assumption of United States officials to control political conventions by the bayonet. The convention was called by these officials to meet in the Customhouse—the first time to our knowledge that a partisan political convention was ever held in a public building of the United States. Soldiers were stationed at the entrances, and no delegates who were suspected of being opposed to the federal officers were permitted to enter, although they presented certificates of election as delegates to the convention. We trust that Marshal Packard's statement that he had "authority from President Grant to use the Customhouse as a place of meeting for the convention," and to bring the United States troops there for its protection," will prove unfounded. We can not think President Grant would pursue a course so utterly suicidal. He has hopes for a renomination, but he can not be so insane as to imagine that the members of the Republican party will permit any man to be forced upon them as their nominee for President at the point of the bayonet.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

THE REPUBLICAN QUARREL IN LOUISIANA.

It is not quite easy, at this distance, to determine just how much cause for alarm there may be in the strife which has this week resulted in an open rupture between the two wings of the Republican party of Louisiana. The case as it stands may be explained in brief words. It is the old struggle between the ouls and the ins, the ontis striving to get in, the ins striving to remain where they are. One party, headed by Governor Warmoth, represents the State government, the local interests of Louisiana; the other, led by Lieutenant Governor Dunn and Collector Casey, is understood to represent the administration and its influences. Governor Warmoth has now been in office three years, and has shown himself an able Governor, and a consummate political leader. Even his enemies confess that no man in the South could adequately fill his place as the head and front of Republicanism in Louisiana. During his administration he has sought, as far as lay in his power, to conciliate and soften the asperity between the two political parties of the State, and in so doing, has, in some cases, gone so far on the side of good nature as to incur the criticism of the more radical members of his party. Gradually, there has grown up a feud between the Warmoth party and the extreme wing of Republicans, which has terminated in an open rupture of serious import. In the disturbance of Wednesday last the Warmoth party clearly had law and order on their side. The opposition called a convention to elect a State Central Committee, fixing the place of meeting in the United States Customhouse, in order that the building might be from first to last under the control of federal officers. A gang of deputy marshals were in charge of the hall, and two companies of United States troops, under arms, were stationed within call. For all this unbecoming display of force, the anti-Warmoth or Custom-

house party, is responsible, and that one fact ought to defeat the Casey wing. No one will believe for a moment that any such issue of military power was authorized from Washington, and no right-minded man will hesitate to condemn it. The result of the day's proceedings was to make the split between the two factions complete. Governor Warmoth and his friends came in quiet, good order to attend the meeting, but were denied admittance, and at once adjourned to the usual place of holding conventions, where they appointed a Congressional Committee and passed resolutions condemning the abuse of the military power by the Dunn party. The federal clique, on the other hand, proceeded to select another State Central Committee, and to pass resolutions denouncing Governor Warmoth as not being the acknowledged exponent of the Republican party of Louisiana. What will be the result can only be guessed. It is still a year before the State elects a Governor, and before that time it is to be hoped that the break will be smoothed over and all local difficulties healed.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

I observe an article in reference to the delegation from Louisiana who are expected here in a few weeks, representing the "Republican" party of the State, to lay before the President the protest of our people against the official and ex-official action of James Casey and his ilk. You state, Sir, that "This business of politicians running to the President every time they fail to carry a point, we should think, was about run in the ground."

Sir, the loyal people of Louisiana have failed to carry a point. We have exposed our lives against those whom early education and family training have succeeded in making our enemies. We are natives of Louisiana, and we passed through the fiery and bloody ordeal of July 30, 1866, and stood face to face with the men whom the Illinois collector of the port of New Orleans subsequently rewarded by positions in the Customhouse. We are the most of us, ask no reward; our battle was for the principles of our country, and in the fiery furnace of Mechanics' Institute no man could promise himself a to-morrow. But, Sir, when we find the government which we have fought to maintain and offered our lives to preserve—when we find that government imposed upon by relatives and time servers, we feel it due none the less to the President than to ourselves that we should send him men true and trusted, bearing in their bodies the proofs of their devotion, to say to him how basely he has been deceived, and how grieved and how righteously we are pained and humiliated that the nation's political antagonists rejoice that the bayonets of our country are turned against us who have ventured all and spared nothing to uphold and place in his hands the power we fast arrayed against us.

Our delegates come, Sir, because we will not be persuaded that the drumbeat has been sounded by General Grant, in the full light of facts, but it has been procured through the base and cunning misrepresentations of his designing brother-in-law. General Grant is our standard-bearer and our choice, and we come to him with no mask before our faces, to tell him how foul and reckless with corruption are the federal officers within our border, and in how vile a manner the public money has been expended to cause desertions and severances which, but for the bold and unflinching attitude of our fearless Governor, (backed by the counsel of our only gallant Senator, who, baptized in the fiery fields of Mexico and cognate in the contests of the rebellion, must find some more formidable foe than Jim Casey before he succumbs), would have disrupted the party in Louisiana and placed our loved State in the hands of the Democracy.

A LOUISIANIAN.

OBITUARY.

Special officer Jacob Diepert died on Friday last after a short illness, and his remains were interred yesterday afternoon attended by a concourse of friends.

LAFORCHE.

Perhaps there is no parish in the State that has less trouble with laborers than the parish of Lafourche. With the exception of a very few Chinamen, and our excellent Creoles (some of whom are among the oldest and most honorable families in the State), we have nearly all colored laborers; and we venture to say, that a better disposed or a more industrious set of men cannot be found in any other parish in the State. There is a good feeling established between the laborer and the planter; and it is very seldom that any trouble occurs. One of the many causes conducive to this good feeling is the fact that nearly all of the laborers have an oppor-

unity of sending their children to a free public school. It renders the laborer far more contented to know that his children are fitting themselves for the advanced positions of life.—*Lafourche Times.*

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.—Two gentlemen killed.—Between six or seven o'clock last evening Leon Ber and Jacob Schultze were driving along Old Levee street in a double buggy, when a locomotive began to blow off steam, which frightened the horses so badly that they ran away, throwing both gentlemen to the ground with great violence. Mr. Ber died in a few minutes and Captain Schultze was so seriously injured that he died in about two hours after. Mr. Ber resided at the corner of Greatmen and Spain streets, and kept a grocery in the same locality. Captain Schultze at one time commanded the tugboat "Gladiator," and lived near Mr. Ber.

WELL ANSWERED.—On a certain occasion, a noted infidel borrowed a sum of money from the late Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, Mass. When he came to pay it, he thought to pose the doctor by argument from the Bible.

"You ought not to take interest for this money, for the Jews were forbidden to take usury,"

"Oh no," said the doctor, "you forget. The Jews were forbidden to take usury from their own people, but they were allowed to take money from the heathen."

The application was so direct to be mistaken, and the man was willing to drop the argument and pay the money.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The market opened with a moderately fair inquiry, but the movement was interrupted by unfavorable New York advices, and the sales are confined to a few small lots at previous prices.

The offerings are light, and holders are firm in their pretensions.

Yesterday's business embraced 1450 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Exchange	Figures.
Ordinary	13 1/2 @ 13 3/4	15 1/2
Good Ordinary	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2	16 1/2
Low Middling	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2	17 1/2
Middling	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2	18 1/2
Good Middling	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2	19 1/2
SUGAR.		
Good Fair, 7 1/2 lb.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Yellow Clarified	12 1/2	13 1/2
Pair	10 1/2	11 1/2
Full fair	12	13
White	13 1/2	14 1/2
MOLASSES.		
Rebilled, plantation, 7 1/2 gallon	30 1/2	31 1/2
Rebilled, refinery	30 1/2 @ 31 1/2	32 1/2
Golden Syrup	31 1/2	32 1/2

	Figures.
Flour:	
Superfine	4 7/8
Double extra	4 5/8
Treble extra	4 3/8
Good Extra	4 1/8
Choice Extra	7 3/4 and 7 5/8
Good Treble Extra	7 5/8
CORN:	
Red, Yellow mixed, 7 1/2 bushel	66
Choice Yellow	71 1/2 @ 72
Mixed	70
Yellow	80
White	80
Choice White, in Dundies	79
St. Charles county White	80
Mixed, in poor order	78
OATS:	
St. Louis, 7 1/2 bushel	68 1/2
Galena	57
BRAN:	
100 lbs.	1 05
HAY:	
Western, 1 ton	35 00
Choice	35 00
PORK:	
Market is very dull.	
Summer-cured Mess.	
Winter-packed Mess.	
Retailing at	\$15 25 @ 15 50
BACON:	
Breakfast	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders, 7 lb.	71
Clear rib sides	70
Clear ribs	91
Sugar-cured Hams	14 @ 15 1/2
LARD:	
Tierces, 7 lb.	11
Reg. 7 lb.	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
RICE:	
Louisiana, prime	9 1/2
ordinary	8 1/2
common	8 1/4
India	7 1/2
ESCUENTS:	
Potatoes, 5 bbl.	5 00
Onions	2 50 @ 3 00
Apples	2 50 @ 3 00
WHISKY:	
Indiana rectified, 7 1/2 gal.	95
Cincinnati	1 50
Bourbon, pure	1 35
CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and firm at 54 00 @ bbl. on the Levee and 54 50 from store.	
DRY-SALT MEAT, 7 lb.	64 @ 7

For Rent.

That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON,
22 Commercial Place

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S DRY GOODS AMPHORIUM.

169 CANAL STREET, 169

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. WALSHE.
110 CANAL STREET, 101
Near St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS.
(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

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PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM
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MILLINERY STORES.
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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms made to order.

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FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS
OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN ORFAT VARIETY.

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trill and Walking Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Children and Infants Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

THE TRADE supplied at New York prices.

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IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,
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St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets—FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bend—The fast passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad, signed at the office of **JAMES T. TUCKER,** 26 Carondelet Street, apt. 6-11

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.
FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bend—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on application to **STEVENSON & VERLINDER,** Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.
Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of **JAS. T. TUCKER,** 26 Carondelet street.

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
AND
Blue Line, Via Cairo, & WILL TAKE FREIGHT
From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, at 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

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New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grand Gulf Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.
W. R. GRAYHOUSE, Master;
JAMES McLEOD, Clerk,
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For freight or passage apply on board, or to **E. O. McLANEON, 11 Conti street.**

ST. LOUIS.
For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer **KATIE,** J. M. WATTS, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

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SATURDAY, July 8;
SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to **J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.**
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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

Whereas, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would more happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention, for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, one delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention,
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. P. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. P. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

Republican papers of this State have copy.

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SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK
AND
THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.<

...is paid to the national Constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof. Look to the State of Kentucky, where the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill are cogently set at naught, where, except in a few localities, education is denied to the colored people, where the Ku-Klux murder men in the streets of her capital and are discharged, where government agents are driven from their work by armed mobs which the local authorities refuse to control. Look to Tennessee, where in an evil hour owing to the Republican dissensions that party has come into power, and instantly school-houses for the education of the poor are closed, and school teachers disappear.

The resolutions of the Democratic platform adopted at Columbus, on the 24 of June last, hint at the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States as strongly as they dare in this region, for you can drive a Democrat from any doctrine of his party but this. You can drive him from a worship of the foreign vote to Know-Nothingism, you can drive him from hard money to greenbacks you can drive him from free trade to a protective tariff you can make him forget the doctrine of manifest destiny and oppose the annexation of new and valuable territory, but you cannot make him forget this fundamental principle of his organization.

But the measure of General Grant's administration which brings out the heartiest Democratic abuse, and at the same time demands our heartiest support, is the bill passed in April last giving the President power to protect the loyal people of the South against the organized bands of assassins.

They gnash their teeth at this righteous enactment, and denounce it as a tyrannical invasion of the rights of the States. To their minds the fact that the black loyalists of the South gained their liberty in spite of the efforts of the Democracy to keep them in chains is a sufficient reason for murdering them. Why will these blacks accept the freedom that has been given them? Why will they permit their prejudices to be aroused in behalf of the party which gave them liberty? Why will they madly vote the Republican ticket? What else can the Democracy of the South do under the circumstances than administer the scourge to the misguided black Republican till he dies, or send him out of life by the speedier instrumentality of the pistol, bullet or the hangman's rope? What else can the Northern Democracy do than deny the murder at first, and when it is proven apologize for it? The Democracy of the North declares the Ku-Klux Bill to be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, although that instrument was framed to "insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty." In their opinion, when a State permits citizens to be driven from the polls by armed violence, when it permits arson, brutal outrage and murder to run riot, until in whole regions of the country men dare not sleep in their homes lest they be seized by masked bands of assassins and murdered, for the General Government to interfere for the protection of these victims is an infraction of the rights of the murderers.

There never was a more needed or more righteous law, and the Republican party can have no better question to present to the people for sanction than this. It is the glorious mission of our party to protect the weak against the strong, and the people will sustain it so long as it continues to perform that duty.

It must not be forgotten that this fall we select our State and county officers. That the Republicans will triumph, if they try, no one doubts. So far, in the platforms of the Democratic party, and the speeches of their orators, I find no charges brought against the Republicans for their administration of State affairs. This is well. If anything was wrong they surely would have informed us.

The honorable gentleman, who has for two terms filled the post of Governor, declines a third election. All men in the State, Republicans and Democrats, can unite in saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The gentleman whom we have chosen as our candidate is every way worthy of the honor we intend to bestow. Born in the glorious old State of New Hampshire, where a love of freedom is imbibed with the mother's milk, he early learned that no man can be truly free so long as his brother man is a slave. This idea grew with him to manhood, and in the long anti-

slavery contest he was always on the side of freedom. When the war came, at the head of a gallant band, many of whom died that you and I might be free, he went to the battle field. His record there is glorious. Performing faithfully and gallantly his duty, whether in the camp or field, he was at last borne from the front with a wound that caused the loss of his leg. Since then he has filled positions of honor and trust, elected thereto by a grateful people, always with credit to himself, and profit to the State. A better choice could not have been made, and we will carry him in triumph to the Governor's chair at the October election.

Finally, friends, we cannot better celebrate this Fifteenth Amendment than by resolving that we will stand by the Republican party until its great mission is accomplished, and regulated liberty and peace shall prevail through all the bounds of our great republic.

By the time Mr. Clark concluded the steamboats were whistling for passengers, the purpose being to have all aboard and pass over "Four-mile Bar" before night fall, as all the boats "stuck" on the way up.

A carefully prepared address by Rev. Philip Toliver, now of Portsmouth, formerly of Cincinnati, was necessarily cut off, and after a brief concluding speech by Dr. A. Meek, the re-embarkation commenced. The grove at this time, say half-past 5 o'clock, presented a singularly animated and unusual appearance. The novelty of so many colored people, all well-dressed and all well behaved, moving in dense masses through the trees, and chatting and laughing until the woods resounded with a mighty buzz and hum, was exceedingly enjoyable for one of the Caucasian race, knowing the ordeal through which these once despised and down-trodden people passed to the fullness and blessedness of American citizenship. Indeed, the celebration, although not as well managed as it might have been, was a happy success, and will not go far to enhance the public respect for our colored people, and increase and exalt that self-respect from which true manhood springs and citizenship is maintained.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Nothing could be finer for the harvesting than the weather at present. Just enough rain, and no more.

The rice crop will be the finest for years. The planters are unanimous in the belief, that if nothing unfavorable occurs, till the crop is in, that it will be the largest and best they ever had.

It is now conceded by the best inspectors that Pointe-a-la-Hache rice is ahead of all others.

The corn crop is larger this year than last year's. Cane looks splendid. The planters are all busy cutting the new crop. They all look in the humor, and show, by their free and easy air, what they think of their coming harvest.—Empire Parish.

We had a terrific storm on Monday last. Thunder and lightning was "all the go." We crossed "old Red" during its prevalence, and got completely "dunked," and almost lightning struck, but we finally arrived safe in port. Some considerable damage was done during its visit to our quiet town, the quarter section of the top corner of the Ice House Hotel was completely riddled and knocked down, as the sidewalk completely showed the next morning.

We also learn that two men in travelling down bayou Rapides, while the storm was raging, "took to a tree" for shelter, the lightning struck the tree and both were killed instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner Wood, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement.

Since writing the above we learn from Coroner Wood that the two men killed on Bayou Rapides were named Francis Neil and Pierson Shook, who, from papers found on their persons were from Canada West near the city of Toronto. We also learn that after the storm A. N. Ogden Jr. and C. R. Hayworth Esq., went out of their houses to see what damages had been done by the storm and found the two men standing on their feet in the hollow of a large sycamore tree near the Long plantation. From appearance of the bodies when found it is to be supposed that they never felt the pains of death. This is one of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever taken place in our parish in the way of lightning.

Rapides Gazette, October 17, 1870.

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Combs, no matter of what material

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It must not only run all day, all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the owner sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

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A Genuine Waltham Watch

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Watches have seven

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THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

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We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANA.

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Let every one send for a Price List. Address as above.

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Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.

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J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

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Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

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J. B. SEWALL, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent; New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

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Feb. 10/71

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order, with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Lockset and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch.

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch, for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches equally low